HOW DID YOUR CONGRESSMAN VOTE? SEE PAGE 549

The CRISIS

OCTOBER, 1950 15¢

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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Vol. 57, No. 9 **Whole Number 476**

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Zelma George

ZELMA GEORGE is a woman of many talents. Today she is the star of Gian-Carlo Menotti's two-act tragedy, "The Medium," now playing at the Arena in the Hotel Edison, New York City. Last year she was a housewife in Cleveland who used her spare time working on her doctoral dissertation, "Some Sociological Implications of Negro Art Music," for New York University. Mrs. George is a spectacular success in a role, that of Madame Flora, which she had already played 67 times in the Karamu Lyric Theatre production of "The Medium" in Cleveland, Ohio. She plays the role in a wheel chair, making Mme. Flora a paralytic from the waist down and her paralysis the motivation of her hatred for Toby, the mute.

Mrs. George is such a hit that Mr. Menotti is already hinting that he will soon have another role for her. She has been showered with musical scores, and currently she is studying roles in Richand Strauss' "Electra" and Petr Ilich Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame."

Mrs. George, then Zelma Watson, to use her maiden name, was born in Hearne, Texas, the eldest of six children. Her father is the late Dr. S. E. J. Watson, a prominent preacher; her mother, Lena B. Watson, coordinator of religious activities at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn.

She is a graduate of the University of Chicago and holds an M. A. degree in personnel administration from New York University, where she is at present enrolled as a candidate for the Ph. D. degree is sociology.

As an apprentice to the stage Mrs. George has held a variety of jobs. She has been in succession a probation officer in the juvenile court of Chicago, Ill.; for five years a dean of women at Tennessee State College, Nashville; five years a director of the Avalon Community Centre, Los Angeles, Calif.; and a research fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, doing research on a $5,000 grant in libraries, private collections, cellars, and attics on Negro music. Fruit of this work is a catalogue of approximately 12,000 musical compositions by American Negroes or works inspired by them.

Zelma George is married to Clayborne George, president of the Cleveland, Ohio, Civil Service Commission. She has been active in the civic affairs of Cleveland as a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the League of Women Voters, and the Girl Scouts. But these activities never kept her from her childhood ambition to sing. She sang in church groups, directed choirs, appeared on lecture programs, and studied singing.

She got her big chance when the Karamu Lyric Theatre in Cleveland decided to put on Gian-Carlo Menotti's opera, "The Medium." Since her husband was on the theatre's board, she was invited to attend rehearsals and to help make recommendations on the other candidates. Somebody suggested she play Madame Flora, and so it was! When news of the production got around, Chandler Cowles, co-producer, flew to Cleveland for a look. He was so pleased with what he saw that he immediately arranged an audition for Mrs. George with Mr. Menotti. The rest is history.

The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard

81st Congress, Second Session

SEVEN issues which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People considers vital to the national welfare and to the extension of full civil rights to all Americans were voted upon during the Second Session of the 81st Congress. Of these issues, six were voted upon favorably. FEPC, a basic issue in the NAACP program, was defeated.

The vote on this crucial issue is an indication of the attitude of each member of Congress towards civil rights legislation. In the Senate the test vote was for cloture on the motion to take up FEPC. In the House the vote was on an FEPC with strong enforcement powers.

Your attention is once again called to the Senate vote on the Barkley ruling, March 11, 1949, during the First Session of the 81st Congress. Defeat of the Barkley ruling prevented cloture on procedural matters under former Senate rules. This action paved the way for passage of the notorious Wherry-Hayden Compromise which further hampers efforts to give consideration to FEPC and other civil rights measures. In 1949 the NAACP warned Senators who opposed the Barkley ruling that their actions would be remembered this election day.

In accordance with the mandate of the 41st Annual NAACP Convention, we are publishing, for the information of NAACP members and friends, a statement of the issues and the record of how each member of Congress voted.

THE ISSUES

1. *FEPC.*—The enemies of civil rights made their attack on Fair Employment Practice Legislation in the House on February 22 by voting to substitute the weak McConnell bill for the effective Powell bill. **Any Congressman who voted for the McConnell substitute on February 22 was voting against a major**

part of the Association's program. Remember that. **On February 22, Rankin voted for the McConnell bill.** He did so because he considered that this would be a means of killing FEPC.

The vote on February 23 was for the final passage of the emasculated FEPC bill. This vote is not significant because even the friends of FEPC were divided on the question of whether they should support a weak bill, and take a chance on getting it strengthened in the Senate, or send the measure back to committee. When your Congressman says he was for FEPC, **be sure he means that he voted in favor of the Powell bill on February 22.** This was the important vote.

Before he became Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island introduced S.1728 in the Senate. This would establish an FEPC with enforcement powers. When a motion was made to take up this bill, southern senators began a filibuster.

On May 19, 1950, the Senate voted on whether to end the filibuster. Although the great majority of senators voted to end the filibuster (52 to 32), the proponents fell short of the required 64 affirmative votes.

A second vote on cloture was taken on July 12. This time 55 senators voted for cloture while 33 voted against. The Hayden-Wherry cloture rule effectively strangled FEPC.

2. *Electoral College Reform*: By a vote of 210 to 134 the House of Representatives on July 17 defeated the Lodge-Gossett Resolution. Thus ended for this session a threat to give the South greater strength in national elections. The resolution purported to abolish the electoral college.

During the debate in the House, Congressman Clifford Case (R., N. J.), who led the fight against the proposal, pointed out that if the Lodge-Gossett proposal had been in effect during the last national election **the State of Georgia alone would have had greater influence in determining the outcome of the election than most populous states outside the solid South.**

Joining Mr. Case in opposing the legislation, Congressman Chet Holifield (D., Cal.) said, **"One electoral vote in California represents 168,862 voters. In South Carolina, it represents 17,821, or about a 10 to 1 difference.** This is not changed by the Lodge-Gossett bill."

Both Mr. Case and Mr. Holifield pointed out that because it would mean greater strength for conservative factions, passage of the Lodge-Gossett Resolution at this time would kill the chances of keeping civil rights legislation as a part of the platforms of major parties.

The NAACP circulated a memorandum among congressmen on the effect of the Lodge-Gossett Resolution. The memorandum was prepared for the NAACP by Dr. John A. Davis, professor of political science at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

At the request of the NAACP, Dr. Davis also addressed a special meeting of congressmen on March 6, 1950. The meeting was arranged by Congressman Holifield.

Defeat in the House was of great importance because the proposal was passed in the Senate with many of the liberals voting for it. Senator William Langer (R., N. Dak.) did offer an amendment to the Lodge-

Gossett Resolution providing for the direct popular vote of the President and Vice-President, instead of the present system. The Langer Amendment was defeated on February 1, 1950, by a vote of 60 to 31. Most people favor a better system in national elections. The Association supports reform, but we want the kind of change which will bring greater democracy and not increase the powers of the "filibuster belt."

3. *Segregation in the Armed Services*: Southern senators, by a fast unannounced move, incorporated a vicious pro-segregation amendment in the Selective Service Act when that measure was before the Armed Services Committee. Choosing a time when Senators Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), who are members of the Committee, were absent, the sponsors of the amendment got unanimous approval of committee members who were present. The amendment, authored by Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), would have required the Armed Services to advise a draftee that he could serve in a segregated unit if he wished to do so. *This would have cancelled out recent advances made in the direction of integration in the Armed Services.*

The NAACP obtained prompt and vigorous objection to the amendment from Senator Morse and Senator Saltonstall. The Association also alerted Senator Scott Lucas, majority leader, to the serious dangers of the amendment. In the period preceding the vote on Selective Service, the Association rallied friendly senators who voted against the Russell Amendment. It was defeated on June 21, 1950, by a vote of 42 to 29. The defeat was accomplished by voting for an amendment offered by Senator Lucas and others to strike out the Russell amendment.

4. *House Rules*: The Rules Committee of the House has bottled up and killed many bills favorably approved by legislative committees of the House. To cut down on this great obstructive power, the House early in the 81st Congress authorized committee chairmen to call up any bill previously approved by their committee if, after 21 legislative days, the Rules Committee had failed to act.

Reactionaries, angry because they had lost the power to block House consideration of FEPC and other civil rights legislation, sought to restore to the Rules Committee its former "life and death" power over legislation. They did this by introducing H. Res. 133. On January 20, 1950, the House rejected H. Res. 133 by a vote of 236 to 183, thereby making it possible for the House to vote on FEPC.

5. *Aid for Under-Developed Areas (Point Four Program)*: On May 5, 1950, the Senate voted an authorization of 35 million dollars to aid the peoples of economically under-developed areas to develop their resources and improve working and living conditions. Although the sum authorized is a mere pittance considering the size of the needs, it represents a step in the right direction. A broad program of aid could greatly help Haiti, Liberia, and other countries in Africa, Asia, and South America.

Earlier, on March 31, the House rejected by a vote of 220 to 150 a motion offered by Congressman Law-

rence H. Smith (R., Wis.) to eliminate the entire Point Four Program from the ECA bill.

6. *Repeal Taxes on Oleomargarine*: Food experts agree that good oleomargarine is the nutritional equivalent of butter. Yet one is taxed and the other is not. H. Res. 2033 provided for the repeal of high, unfair taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Consumers got a break when the repealed bill passed the Senate on January 18, 1950, by a vote of 56 to 16 and became law.

7. *Liberal Admittance of Displaced Persons*: The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 did more to hamstring the admission of these unfortunate people than to provide them asylum in the United States. The Kilgore substitute adopted by the Senate on April 5, 1950, by a vote of 49 to 25, set up liberal provisions for the entry into this country of refugees from war torn Europe.

ITEMIZED RECORD FOLLOWS ——————→

DID YOU KNOW —

That race discrimination is banned by constitutional law in the Republic of Cuba?

Title 4, First Section, Article 20, of the Cuban Constitution of 1940 reads: "All Cubans are equal before the law. The Republic does not recognize exceptions or privileges.

"Any discrimination by reason of sex, race, color, or class and any other kind of discrimination destructive of human dignity is declared illegal and punishable.

"The law shall establish the penalties that violators of this provision shall incur."

★ ★ ★

That George Padmore's new book *Africa: Britain's Third Empire* has been banned in the African colonies of Kenya, Gold Coast, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Uganda "on the ground that the importation of this publication would be contrary to the public interest"?

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How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

The Senate

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
* = Paired: Vote not counted
0 = Absent or not voting
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote
‡ = Up for re-election 1950

		Sustain Barkley Cloture Ruling, March 11, 1949	FEPC: Record Vote on Cloture, July 12, 1950	FEPC: Record Vote on Cloture, May 19, 1950	Segregation in Armed Forces (Lucas Amendment) June 21, 1950	Point Four: Aid for Underdeveloped Countries May 5, 1950	Reform Electoral College February 1, 1950	Liberal Admittance of Displaced Persons April 5, 1950	Repeal Taxes on Oleo-Margarine January 18, 1950
Ala.	‡Hill, Lister (D)	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
	Sparkman, John J. (D)	−	−	−	−	+	−	+*	+
Ariz.	‡Hayden, Carl (D)	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
	McFarland, Ernest W. (D)	−	−	−	+*	+	−	+	+
Ark.	‡Fulbright, J. William (D)	−	−	−	−	+	−	0	+
	McClellan, John L. (D)	−*	−	−	−	−	−	−	+
Calif.	Downey, Sheridan (D)	+	0	0	0	+*	+	+*	+
	Knowland, Wm. F. (R)	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+
Colo.	Johnson, Edwin C. (D)	+	−	−	+	+*	−	−	+
	‡Millikin, Eugene D. (R)	−	+	0	+	−	−	+	+
Conn.	‡McMahon, Brien (D)	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+*
	‡Benton, W. M. (D)	NS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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Dela.	Frear, Joseph A., Jr. (D)	+	+	+*	+	+	—	+	+*
	Williams, John R. (R)	—*	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Fla.	Holland, Spessard L. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
	Pepper, Claude (D)	+	0	0	0	+*	+	+*	+*
Ga.	‡George, Walter F. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	+
	Russell, Richard B. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	+
Idaho	‡Dworshak, Henry C. (R)	NS	+	+	0	—	—	—	+
	Taylor, Glen H. (D)	+	+*	+	+*	+	+	+	—
Ill.	Douglas, Paul H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	‡Lucas, Scott W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
Ind.	‡Capehart, Homer E. (R)	—	+	+	+*	—*	—	+	+
	Jenner, Wm. E. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
Iowa	Gillette, Guy M. (D)	—*	+	+	+*	+*	+	+*	+*
	‡Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R)	—	+	+	+	0	+*	+	—*
Kans.	Darby, Harry (R)	NS	0	+	+	0	+	—	+
	Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R)	—	+	+	+	0	+	—	—
Ky.	Chapman, Virgil M. (D)	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—	+*
	Withers, Garrett L. (D)	+	—*	—*	—	+*	+	+	—*
La.	Ellender, Allen J. (D)	—	—	—	—	+	0	—*	+
	‡Long, Russell B. (D)	—	—	—	—*	+*	+*	+*	+
Maine	Brewster, Owen (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+*
	Smith, Margaret (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Md.	O'Conor, Herbert R. (D)	+	0	+	0	+*	—	+	+
	‡Tydings, Millard E. (D)	+	+	0	—	+	—	+	+
Mass.	Lodge, Henry C. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+*
Mich.	Ferguson, Homer (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
	Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R)	—	+	+	0	+*	—	+*	+

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Minn.	Humphrey, Hubert H (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
	Thye, Edward J. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	—
Miss.	Eastland, James O. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	+
	Stennis, John C. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*
Mo.	‡Donnell, Forrest C. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—
	Kem, James P. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Mont.	Ecton, Zales N. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	—
	Murray, James E. (D)	+*	+	+*	+*	+*	0	+*	0
Nebr.	Butler, Hugh (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
	Wherry, Kenneth S. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—*
Nev.	‡McCarran, Patrick A. (D)	—	—	—	+	0	—	—	+
	Malone, George W. (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+
N. H.	Bridges, Styles (R)	—	—	—	0	—	—	+	+
	‡Tobey, Charles W. (R)	+*	+*	+	+*	+	—	+	+
N. J.	Hendrickson, Robert C. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Smith, H. Alexander (R)	+	+	+	+*	+	—	+	+
N. Mex.	Anderson, Clinton P. (D)	+*	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	Chavez, Dennis (D)	+	+	+*	+*	+*	+	+	+*
N. Y.	Ives, Irving M. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	‡Lehman, Herbert H. (D)	NS	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
N. C.	Graham, Frank (D)	NS	—	0	—*	+	—	+*	+
	Hoey, Clyde R. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
N. Dak.	Langer, William (R)	—	+	+*	0	0	+	—	—
	‡Young, Milton R. (R)	—	—	—	0	—	+	0	—
Ohio	Bricker, John W. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*
	‡Taft, Robert A. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
Okla.	Kerr, Robert S. (D)	—	—	—	—	+	—	0	+*
	Thomas, Elmer (D)	+	+	+*	0	+*	—	0	+

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Ore.	Cordon, Gug (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
	‡Morse, Wayne L. (R)	+	+	+*	+*	+*	+	+	—*
Penn.	Martin, Edward (R)	—*	+	+	+	—	—	0	+
	‡Myers, Francis J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
R. I.	Green, Theodore F. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	Leahy, Edward L. (D)	NS	+*	+	0	+	—	+*	+
S. C.	‡Johnston, Olin D. (D)	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	+
	Maybank, Burnet R.(D)	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—*	+
S. Dak.	Gurney, Chan (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
	Mundt, Karl (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Tenn.	Kefauver, Estes (D)	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+*
	McKellar, Kenneth (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	+
Texas	Connally, Tom (D)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+*
	Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	—	—	—	—	+	0	0	+
Utah	‡Thomas, Elbert D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
	Watkins, Arthur V. (R)	—	+	+	—	—*	—	—	+
Vt.	‡Aiken, George D. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	Flanders, Ralph E. (R)	+	+	+	+*	+*	—	+	+
Va.	Byrd, Harry F. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*
	Robertson, A. Willis (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*
Wash.	Cain, Harry P. (R)	—	+*	+	+	—	+	—	+
	‡Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
W. Va.	Kilgore, Harley M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Neely, Matthew M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
Wis.	McCarthy, Joseph R. (R)	+	+	+	0	—	+	+	—
	‡Wiley, Alexander (R)	+	+	+	0	+	—	+	—*
Wyo.	Hunt, Lester C. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	0
	O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	+	+	+	—	+*	—	+	+

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

The House of Representatives

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ =	Voted favorably	* =	Paired: Vote not counted
— =	Voted unfavorably	0 =	Absent or not voting
AL =	Representative at Large	‡ =	Candidates to Senate, 1950
NS =	Not sworn into Congress at time of vote		

	District		Curb Power of Rules Committee January 20, 1950	FEPC; Support Powell FEPC bill February 22, 1950	Defeat Lodge-Gossett Resolution July 17, 1950	Point Four; Aid for Underdeveloped Areas March 31, 1950
Ala.	3	Andrews, George W. (D)	—	—	0	+
	9	Battle, Laurie C. (D)	—	—	—	+*
	1	Boykin, Frank W. (D)	—	—	0	0
	6	de Graffenried, Edward (D)	—	—	—	+
	7	Elliott, Carl (D)	—	—	—	+
	2	Grant, George M. (D)	—	—	—	0
	4	Hobbs, Sam (D)	—	—	—	+
	8	Jones, Jr., Robert E. (D)	—	—	—	+
	5	Rains, Albert (D)	—	—	—	+
Ariz.	1	Murdock, John R. (D)	+	—	—	+
	2	Patten, Harold A. (D)	+	—	—	+
Ark.	1	Gathings, E. C. (D)	—	—	—	—
	7	Harris, Oren (D)	—	—	0	+
	5	Hays, Brooks (D)	+	—	—	+
	2	Mills, Wilbur D. (D)	—	—	+	+
	6	Norrell, W. F. (D)	—	—	+	+
	4	Tackett, Boyd (D)	—	—	0	—
	3	Trimble, James W. (D)	+	—	+	+

	District		Curb Power of Rules Committee January 20, 1950	FEPC: Support Powell FEPC bill February 22, 1950	Defeat Lodge-Gossett Resolution July 17, 1950	Point Four: Aid for Underdeveloped Areas March 31, 1950
Calif.	7	Allen, John J., Jr. (R)	0	—	+	—
	8	Anderson, Jack Z. (R)	—	—	—	—
	11	Bramblett, Ernest K. (R)	—	—	—	—
	‡14	Douglas, Helen G. (D)	+	+	+	+*
	18	Doyle, Clyde (D)	+	+	+	+
	2	Engle, Clair (D)	+	—	—	+
	4	Havenner, Franck R. (D)	+	+	+	+
	20	Hinshaw, Carl (R)	—	—	0	+
	19	Holifield, Chet (D)	+	+	+	+
	16	Jackson, Donald L. (R)	—	—	0	+
	3	Johnson, Leroy (R)	+	—	0	+
	17	King, Cecil (D)	+	+	+	+
	15	McDonough, Gordon L. (R)	+	—	+	+
	23	McKinnon, Clinton D. (D)	+	+	+	+
	6	Miller, George P. (D)	+	+	+	+
	‡12	Nixon, Richard M. (R)	—	—	—	0
	22	Phillips, John (R)	—	—	+	—
	13	Poulson, Norris (R)	+	—	—	+
	1	Scudder, Hubert B. (R)	—	—	—	—
	5	Shelley, John F. (D)	+	+	+	+
	21	Sheppard, Harry R. (D)	+	+	+	0
	10	Werdel, Thomas H. (R)	—	—	+	—
	9	White, Cecil F. (D)	+	—	—	—
Colo.	4	Aspinall, Wayne N. (D)	+	+	—	+
	1	Carroll, John A. (D)	+	+	0	+*
	2	Hill, William S. (R)	+	—	0	—
	3	Marsalis, John H. (D)	+	+	—	+
Conn.	4	Lodge, John D. (R)	+	+	—	+
	3	McGuire, John A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	5	Patterson, James T. (R)	+	+	+	—
	1	Ribicoff, Abraham A. (D)	+	+	+	+*
	AL	Sadlak, Antoni N. (R)	+	+	+	—
	2	Woodhouse, Chase G. (D)	+	+	+	+
Dela.	AL	Boggs, J. Caleb (R)	—	+	—	—
Fla.	2	Bennett, Charles E. (D)	—	—	—	+*
	5	Herlong, A. S., Jr. (D)	—	—	—	+
	1	Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	—	—	—	+
	6	Rogers, Dwight L. (D)	—	—	—	+
	3	Sikes, Robert L. F. (D)	—	0	—	+
	‡4	Smathers, George A. (D)	—	0	—	0

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Ga.	10	Brown, Paul (D)	—	—	—	+
	4	Camp, A. Sidney (D)	—	—	—	+
	2	Cox, E. E. (D)	—	—	—	+
	5	Davis, James C. (D)	—	—	—	—
	7	Lanham, Henderson (D)	—	—	—	+
	3	Pace, Stephen (D)	—	—	—	+
	1	Preston, Prince H., Jr. (D)	—	—	—	+
	6	Vinson, Carl (D)	—	—	+	+
	8	Wheeler, W. M. (Don) (D)	—	—	—	—*
	9	Wood, John S. (D)	—	—	—	—*
Idaho	2	Sanborn, John (R)	—	—	+	—
	1	White, Compton I. (D)	+	+	0	—
Ill.	16	Allen, Leo E. (R)	—	—	0	—
	17	Arends, Leslie C. (R)	—	0	+	—
	26	Bishop, C. W. (Runt) (R)	+	+	—	—
	4	Buckley, James V. (D)	+	+	+	+*
	11	Chesney, Chester A. (D)	+	+	+	+*
	19	Chiperfield, R. B. (R)	—	—	+	—
	1	Dawson, William L. (D)	+	+	0	+*
	8	Gordon, Thomas S. (D)	+	+	0	+
	10	Hoffman, Richard W. (R)	—	+	0	—*
	23	Jenison, Edward H. (R)	—	—	+	—
	12	Jonas, Edgar A. (R)	+	—	0	—
	3	Linehan, Neil J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	22	McMillen, Rolla C. (R)	—	0	0	—
	21	Mack, P. F., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+
	15	Mason, Noah M. (R)	—	0	+	—
	6	O'Brien, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	2	O'Hara, Barratt (D)	+	+	0	+
	25	Price, Melvin (D)	+	+	+	+
	14	Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	—	—	—	—
	7	Sabath, Adolph J. (D)	+	+	0	0
	20	Simpson, Sid (R)	—	—	+	—
	18	Velde, Harold H. (R)	+	—	—	—
	24	Vursell, Charles W. (R)	0	—	+	—
	9	Yates, Sidney R. (D)	+	+	+	+
Ind.	3	Crook, Thurman C. (D)	+	+	+	+
	8	Denton, Winfield K. (D)	+	+	+	+
	2	Halleck, Charles A. (R)	—	—	+	—
	6	Harden, Cecil M. (R)	—	0	+	—
	10	Harvey, Ralph (R)	+	—	+	+
	11	Jacobs, Andrew (D)	+	+	—	+

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	4	Kruse, Edward H., Jr. (D)	+	—	—	+*
	1	Madden, Ray J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	7	Noland, James E. (D)	+	+	+	+
	5	Walsh, John R. (D)	+	+	+	+
	9	Wilson, Earl (R)	—	—	+	—
Iowa	5	Cunningham, Paul (R)	—	+	—	—
	6	Dolliver, James I. (R)	—	—	—	—
	3	Gross, H. R. (R)	+	+	—	—
	8	Hoeven, Charles B. (R)	—	—	—	—
	7	Jensen, Ben F. (R)	—	—	—	—
	4	LeCompte, Karl M. (R)	—	—	—	—
	1	Martin, Thomas E. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Talle, Henry O. (R)	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1	Cole, Albert M. (R)	—	—	0	—
	5	Hope, Clifford R. (R)	—	—	—	+
	3	Meyer, Herbert A. (R)	—	—	+	—
	4	Rees, Edward H. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Scrivner, Errett P. (R)	—	—	—	—
	6	Smith, Wint (R)	—	—	—	—
Ky.	8	Bates, Joe B. (D)	—	—	+	+
	4	Chelf, Frank L. (D)	+	—	—	+
	9	Golden, James S. (R)	+	—	+	—
	1	Gregory, Noble J. (D)	—	—	0	+
	3	Morton, Thruston, B. (R)	+	—	—	+
	5	Spence, Brent (D)	+	0	0	+
	7	Perkins, Carl D. (D)	+	+	0	+
	6	Underwood, Thomas R. (D)	+	—	—	+
	2	Whitaker, John A. (D)	+	0	+	+*
La.	8	Allen, A. Leonard (D)	—	—*	0	—
	2	Boggs, Hale (D)	—	—	0	+
	4	Brooks, Overton (D)	—	—	0	+
	1	Hébert F. Edward (D)	—	—	0	+*
	7	Larcade, Henry D., Jr. (D)	—	—	—	—
	6	Morrison, James H. (D)	—	—	0	+
	5	Passman, Otto E. (D)	—	—	0	—
	3	Willis, Edwin E. (D)	—	—	0	—
Maine	3	Fellows, Frank (R)	—	—	+	0
	1	Hale, Robert (R)	—	—	+	+*
	2	Nelson, Charles P. (R)	+	—	0	0

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Md.	6	Beall, J. Glenn (R)	—	—	+	—
	2	Bolton, William P. (D)	—	—	+	+
	4	Fallon, George H. (D)	—	—	+	+
	3	Garmatz, Edward A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Miller, Edward T. (R)	—	—	0	—
	5	Sasscer, Landsdale G. (D)	0	—	0	+
Mass.	6	Bates, William H. (R)	NS	NS	+	—
	4	Donohue, Harold D. (D)	+	+	+	+
	2	Furcolo, Foster (D)	+	+	+	+
	8	Goodwin, Angier L. (R)	—	—	+	—
	10	Herter, Christian A. (R)	—	+	—	+
	1	Heselton, John W. (R)	+	+	+	+
	11	Kennedy, John F. (D)	+	+	0	+
	7	Lane, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	12	McCormack, John W. (D)	+	+	—	+
	14	Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (R)	—	—	+	—
	9	Nicholson, Donald W. (R)	—	—	+	—
	3	Philbin, Philip J. (D)	+	+	+	—
	5	Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	+	+	+	—
	13	Wigglesworth, Richard B. (R)	—	+	+	—
Mich.	12	Bennett, John B. (R)	+	—	—	—
	6	Blackney, William W. (R)	—	—	0	—
	8	Crawford, Fred L. (R)	—	—	+	—*
	15	Dingell, John D. (D)	+	+	0	+
	17	Dondero, George A. (R)	—	—	+	—
	9	Engel, Albert J. (R)	+	+	0	—
	5	Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (R)	+	—	—	+
	4	Hoffman, Clare E. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Michener, Earl C. (R)	—	—	—	—
	13	O'Brien, George D. (D)	+	+	+	+
	11	Potter, Charles E. (R)	+	+	—	—
	14	Rabaut, Louis C. (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Sadowski, George G. (D)	+	+*	0	—*
	3	Shafer, Paul W. (R)	—	—	+	—
	7	Wolcott, Jessie P. (R)	—	0	+	0
	10	Woodruff, Roy O. (R)	—	0	+	—
Minn.	7	Andersen, H. Carl (R)	+	—	+	—
	1	Andreson, August H. (R)	—	—	+	—
	8	Blatnik, John A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	9	Hagen, Harold C. (R)	—	—	—	—
	5	Judd, Walter H. (R)	+	+	—	+
	4	McCarthy, Eugene J. (D)	+	+	0	+
	6	Marshall, Fred (D)	+	0	—	+

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	2	O'Hara, Joseph P. (R)	+	—	+	—
	3	Wier, Roy W. (D)	+	+	+	+
Miss.	4	Abernethy, Thomas G. (D)	—	--	—	--
	6	Colmer, William M. (D)	—	—	—	—
	1	Rankin, John E. (D)	—	—	+	—
	2	Whitten, Jamie L. (D)	—	—	+	—
	3	Whittington, William M. (D)	—	—	—	+
	7	Williams, John B. (D)	—	—	—	—
	5	Winstead, Arthur (D)	—	—	—	—
Mo.	5	Bolling, Richard (D)	+	+	+	+
	9	Cannon, Clarence (D)	+	+	+	+
	8	Carnahan, A. S. J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	6	Christopher, George H. (D)	+	—	0	+
	4	Irving, Leonard (D)	+	+	0	+
	10	Jones, Paul C. (D)	+	—*	—	+
	12	Karst, Raymond W. (D)	+	+	+	+
	13	Karsten, Frank M. (D)	+	+	+	+
	7	Magee, Clare (D)	+	—	+	+
	2	Moulder, Morgan M. (D)	+	+	—	+
	7	Short, Dewey (R)	—	—	+	—
	11	Sullivan, John B. (D)	+	+	+	+
	3	Welch, Phil J. (D)	+	+	0	+*
Mont.	2	D'Ewart, Wesley A. (R)	—	—	+	—
	1	Mansfield, Michael (D)	+	+	+	+
Neb.	1	Curtis, Carl T. (R)	—	—	—	—
	4	Miller, A. L. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	O'Sullivan, Eugene C. (D)	+	+	+	+
	3	Stefan, Karl (R)	—	—	—	—
Nev.	AL	Baring, Walter S. (D)	+	+	+	+
N. H.	2	Cotton, Norris (R)	+	—	—	+
	1	Merrow, Chester E. (R)	+	—	—	+
N. J.	11	Addonizio, Hugh J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	3	Auchincloss, James C. (R)	+	—	+	+
	8	Canfield, Gordon (R)	+	+	+	+
	6	Case, Clifford P. (R)	+	+	+	+
	5	Eaton, Charles A. (R)	—	0	+	+*
	2	Hand, T. Millet (R)	+	+	+	—
	14	Hart, Edward J. (D)	+	+	+	+

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	5	Quinn, T. Vincent (D)	+	+	0	+
	45	Reed, Daniel A. (R)	—	—	+	—*
	36	Riehlman, R. Walter (R)	+	+	+	—*
	12	Rooney, John J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	20	Roosevelt, Franklin D., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+
	29	St. George, Katherine (R)	—	—	+	—
	38	Taber, John (R)	—	—	+	—
	43	Tauriello, Anthony F. (D)	+	+	+	+
	33	Taylor, Dean P. (R)	+	+	+	—
	41	Wadsworth, James W. (R)	—	—*	+	—
N. C.	3	Barden, Graham A. (D)	—	—	—	0
	1	Bonner, Herbert C. (D)	—	—	—	+
	11	Bulwinkle, Alfred L. (D)	0	0	0	0
	7	Carlyle, F. Ertel (D)	—	—	—	+
	5	Chatham, Thurmond (D)	—	0	0	+
	4	Cooley, Harold D. (D)	+	—	—	+
	8	Deane, Charles B. (D)	+	—	—	+
	9	Doughton, Robert L. (D)	—	—	—	0
	6	Durham, Carl T. (D)	0	—	—	+
	10	Jones, Hamilton C. (D)	—	—	—	+
	2	Kerr, John H. (D)	—	—	—	+
	12	Redden, Monroe M. (D)	—	—	—	+
N. Dak.	AL	Burdick, Usher L. (R)	+*	+	—	—*
Ohio	22	Bolton, Frances P. (R)	—	+	+	+
	3	Breen, Edward (D)	+	+	0	+
	11	Brehm, Walter E. (R)	—	+*	+	—
	7	Brown, Clarence J. (R)	—	—	+	—
	9	Burke, Thomas H. (D)	+	+	+	+
	5	Clevenger, Cliff (R)	—	—	+	—
	21	Crosser, Robert (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Elston, Charles H. (R)	—	—	+	—
	20	Feighan, Michael A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	18	Hays, Wayne L. (D)	+	+	+	+
	14	Huber, Walter B. (D)	+	+	+	+
	10	Jenkins, Thomas A. (R)	—	—	+	—
	19	Kirwan, Michael J. (D)	+	+	0	+
	4	McCulloch, William M. (R)	—	—	+	—
	17	McGregor, J. Harry (R)	+	+	+	—*
	16	McSweeney, John (D)	+	+	+	+
	6	Polk, James G. (D)	+	+	+	+
	15	Secrest, Robert T. (D)	+	+	+	+
	8	Smith, Frederick C. (R)	0	0	+	—*
	12	Vorys, John M. (R)	—	+	+	+
	2	Wagner, Earl T. (D)	+	+	+	+

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	4	Howell, Charles R. (D)	+	+	+	+
	12	Kean, Robert W. (R)	+	+	+	+
	13	Norton, Mary T. (D)	+	+	0	0
	10	Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+
	9	Towe, Harry L. (R)	—	—	0	—*
	7	Widnall, William B. (R)	NS	—	+	+
	1	Wolverton, Charles A. (R)	+	+	—	+
N. Mex.	AL	Fernandez, Antonio M. (D)	+	—	—	+
	AL	Miles, John E. (D)	+	—	—	0
N. Y.	25	Buckley, Charles A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	32	Byrne, William T. (D)	+	+	+	+
	15	Celler, Emanuel (D)	+	+	—	+*
	4	Clemente, L. Gary (D)	+	+	+	+
	39	Cole, W. Sterling (R)	—	—	0	—
	17	Coudert, F. R., Jr. (R)	—	+	+	—
	35	Davies, John C. (D)	+	+*	+	+
	6	Delaney, James J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	24	Dollinger, Isadore (D)	+	+	+	+
	28	Gamble, Ralph A. (R)	—	+	+	—
	44	Gorski, Chester C. (D)	+	+	+	+
	27	Gwinn, Ralph W. (R)	—	—	—	—
	37	Hall, Edwin A. (R)	+	+	0	—
	2	Hall, Leonard W. (R)	—	+	+	—
	11	Heffernan, James J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	7	Heller, Louis B. (D)	+	+	+	+
	21	Javits, Jacob K. (R)	+	+	+	+
	31	Kearney, Bernard W. (Pat) (R)	+	+	+	—
	40	Keating, Kenneth B. (R)	+	+	+	—
	10	Kelly, Edna F. (D)	+	+	+	+
	9	Keogh, Eugene J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	34	Kilburn, Clarence E. (R)	—	—	+	+
	19	Klein, Arthur G. (D)	+	+	+	+
	3	Latham, Henry J. (R)	—	+	+	—
	30	Le Fevre, Jay (R)	—	—	+	—
	23	Lynch, Walter A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	26	McGrath, Christopher C. (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Macy, W. Kingsland (R)	—*	+*	+	—*
	18	Marcantonio, Vito (ALP)	+	+	+	—
	14	Multer, Abraham J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	16	Murphy, James J. (D)	0	+	+	+*
	13	O'Toole, Donald L. (D)	+	+	+	+
	8	Pfeifer, Joseph L. (D)	+	+	+	+
	42	Pfeiffer, William L. (R)	—	+	0	+*
	22	Powell, Adam C., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	—*

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	13	Weichel, Alvin F. (R)	—	—	+	—
	AL	Young, Stephen M. (D)	+	+	—	+
Okla.	3	Albert, Carl (D)	+	—	—	+
	1	Gilmer, Dixie (D)	0	—*	0	0
	‡5	Monroney, A. S. Mike (D)	+	—	0	+
	6	Morris, Toby (D)	+	—	—	—
	4	Steed, Tom (D)	+	—	—	+
	2	Stigler, William G. (D)	+	—	+	0
	7	Wickersham, Victor (D)	+	—	—	+
	8	Wilson, George H. (D)	+	—	—	+
Ore.	3	Angell, Homer D. (R)	+	+	0	—*
	4	Ellsworth, Harris (R)	—	—	+	—
	1	Norblad, Walter (R)	+	0	—	+
	2	Stockman, Lowell (R)	—	—	+	—
Penn.	1	Barrett, William A. (D)	+	+	+	+
	33	Buchanan, Frank (D)	+	+	+	+
	23	Cavalcante, Anthony (D)	+	+	0	—*
	4	Chudoff, Earl (D)	+	+	+	+
	30	Corbett, Robert J. (R)	+	+	+	+
	9	Dague, Paul B. (R)	+	—	+	—
	29	Davenport, Harry J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	32	Eberharter, Herman P. (D)	+	+	+	+
	12	Fenton, Ivor D. (R)	—	—	+	—
	11	Flood, Daniel J. (D)	+	+	+	+
	31	Fulton, James G. (R)	+	+	+	+
	19	Gavin, Leon H. (R)	+	—	+	—
	14	Gillette, Wilson D. (R)	—	—*	0	—
	25	Graham, Louis E. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Grahahan, William T. (D)	+	+	+	+
	5	Green, William J., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+
	7	James, Benjamin F. (R)	+	—	+	—*
	28	Kearns, Carroll D. (R)	+	—	0	—
	27	Kelley, Augustine B. (D)	+	+	+	+*
	18	Kunkel, John C. (R)	—	+	+	0
	8	Lichtenwalter, Franklin H. (R)	+	—	0	—*
	21	Lind, James F. (D)	+	+	+	+
	16	McConnell, Samuel D. Jr. (R)	+	—	0	—
	24	Morgan, Thomas E. (D)	+	+	0	+
	10	O'Neill, Harry P. (D)	+	+	+	+
	13	Rhodes, George M. (D)	+	+	+	+
	15	Rich, Robert F. (R)	—	0	+	—
	26	Saylor, John P. (R)	+	+	+	—
	3	Scott, Hardie (R)	+	+	+	—

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	6	Scott, Hugh D., Jr. (R)	+	+	+	+
	17	Simpson, Richard M. (R)	—*	—	+	—
	22	Van Zandt, James E. (R)	+	—*	+	—
	20	Walter, Francis E. (D)	+	+	—	+*
R. I.	2	Fogarty, John E. (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Forand, Aime J. (D)	+	+	+	+
S. C.	4	Bryson, Joseph R. (D)	—	—	—	+
	3	Hare, James B. (D)	—	—	0	—
	6	McMillan, John L. (D)	—	—	—	—
	5	Richards, James P. (D)	—	—	—	+
	1	Rivers, L. Mendel (D)	—	—	0	—*
	2	Sims, Hugo S., Jr. (D)	+	—	0	+
S. Dak.	‡2	Case, Francis (R)	—	—	0	—
	1	Lovre, Harold O. (R)	+	—	0	—*
Tenn.	9	Cooper, Jere (D)	—	—	0	+
	10	Davis, Clifford (D)	—	—	0	+
	5	Evins, Joe L. (D)	+	—	—	+
	3	Frazier, James B., Jr. (D)	+	—	0	+
	4	Gore, Albert (D)	+	—	0	+
	2	Jennings, John, Jr. (R)	—	—	0	—
	8	Murray, Tom (D)	—	—	0	—
	1	Phillips, Dayton E. (R)	+	—	0	—
	6	Priest, J. Percy (D)	+	—	—	+
	7	Sutton, Pat (D)	+	—	+	—
Texas	3	Beckworth, Lindley (D)	+	—	—	+
	15	Bentsen, Lloyd M., Jr. (D)	+	—	—	+
	17	Burleson, Omar (D)	—	—	—	+
	2	Combs, J. M. (D)	+	—	0	+
	21	Fisher, O. C. (D)	—	—	—	—
	13	Gossett, Ed (D)	—	—	—	—
	18	Guill, Ben H. (D)	NS	NS	—	NS
	20	Kilday, Paul J. (D)	—	—	0	—
	12	Lucas, Wingate H. (D)	—	—	—	—
	14	Lyle, John E., Jr. (D)	—	—	0	+
	19	Mahon, George H. (D)	—	—	—	+
	1	Patman, Wright (D)	+	0	0	+
	7	Pickett, Tom (D)	—	—	0	—
	11	Poage, W. R. (D)	—	—	—	+
	4	Rayburn, Sam (D)	Speaker of House			
	16	Regan, Kenneth (D)	—	—	0	—
	6	Teague, Olin E. (D)	—	—	—	—
	8	Thomas, Albert (D)	—	0	—	+

	District		Curb Power of Rules Committee January 20, 1950	FEPC: Support Powell FEPC bill February 22, 1950	Defeat Lodge-Gossett Resolution July 17, 1950	Point Four: Aid for Underdeveloped Areas March 31, 1950
	9	Thompson, Clark W. (D)	+	—	0	+
	10	Thornberry, Homer (D)	+	—	—	+
	5	Wilson, J. Frank (D)	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	Bosone, Reva Beck (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Granger, Walter K. (D)	+	+	+	+
Vt.	AL	Plumley, Charles A. (R)	—	0	+	—
Va.	4	Abbitt, Watkins M. (D)	—	—	+	+
	6	Burton, Clarence G. (D)	—	—	+	+
	9	Fugate, Tom B. (D)	+	—	+	+
	3	Gary, J. Vaughan (D)	—	—	—	+
	2	Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D)	—	—	+	+
	7	Harrison, Burr P. (D)	—	—	+	—
	1	Robeson, Edward J., Jr. (D)	NS	NS	—	NS
	8	Smith, Howard W. (D)	—	—	—	—
	5	Stanley, Thomas B. (D)	—	—	+	—*
Wash.	4	Holmes, Hal (R)	+	+	+	—
	5	Horan, Walt (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Jackson, Henry M. (D)	+	+	+	+
	3	Mack, Russell V. (R)	+	+	+	—
	1	Mitchell, Hugh B. (D)	+	+	0	+
	6	Tollefson, Thor C. (R)	+	+	+	—
W. Va.	3	Bailey, Cleveland M. (D)	+	+	0	+*
	4	Burnside, M. G. (D)	+	+	+	+
	6	Hedrick, E. H. (D)	+	+*	0	+*
	5	Kee, John (D)	+	+	+	+
	1	Ramsay, Robert L. (D)	+	+	—	+
	2	Staggers, Harley O. (D)	+	+	+	+*
Wisc.	5	Biemiller, Andrew J. (D)	+	+	0	+
	8	Byrnes, John W. (R)	—	—	—	—
	2	Davis, Glenn R. (R)	+	—	0	—
	9	Hull, Merlin (R)	+	+	—	—*
	6	Keefe, Frank B. (R)	+	—	0	—
	7	Murray, Reid F. (R)	+	—	—	—
	10	O'Konski, Alvin E. (R)	+	+	+	—*
	1	Smith, Lawrence H. (R)	—	+*	—	—
	3	Withrow, Gardner R. (R)	+	+	—	—
	4	Zablocki, Clement J. (D)	+	+	—	+
Wyo.	AL	Barrett, Frank A. (R)	—	—	0	—

OHIO STATE YOUTH CONFERENCE—*A woman (not identified) presenting flowers to officers of the conference on behalf of the host group. L to R: John Vosler, Ohio State University; Clifford Clark, Cambridge; Albert Henderson, Piqua; and Marvin Young, Warren.*

OFFICERS *of the newly-reorganized youth council of the Johnstown, Pa., NAACP branch are given the oath of office by Dr. B. K. Johnson, branch president. L to R: Dr. Johnson, Donald Hall, president; Delores Hall, secretary; George Parris, treasurer; and Vann Johnson, vice-president. BOTTOM: Officers of the Ohio State Youth Conference. L to R: Clifford Clark, Cambridge, treasurer; Marvin Young, Warren, chairman education and labor committee; Albert Henderson, Piqua, president; John Vosler, Ohio State University, chairman legislative affairs committee; and Charlotte Meredith, Cleveland council president.*

■ This author suggests that legal action is the first effective step for securing civil rights

Legal Action For Civil Rights

By George H. Cohen

IT has become the custom, in recent years, for the "experts" on intergroup relations to belittle or ignore the legal and political aspects involved. In their efforts to locate the hidden wellsprings of prejudice within the human subsconscious they have discarded the apparent and the concrete; namely, the sharply chiseled phrases of the insensate law books which decree segregation and discrimination.

The very fact that legally sanctioned segregation and discrimination are so clearly spelled out in the statute books and judicial decisions make it possible to focus full attention on this specific factor. There is no further need to define or isolate the disease. It is ready made for therapy.

But public enlightenment is a vital prerequisite for any remedial action in the legal and political area of intergroup relations. It is not sufficient that the voting population be vaguely aware of a thing called "racial discrimination" in some far away locale nebulously known as "the South." The public must be fully informed about the details and extent of the vicious system by which every important aspect of the daily life of both Negroes and whites is minutely regulated.

Political and legal action can, and must, be focused on the fact that the euphonious "separate but equal" doctrine of legally compelled segregation in educational institutions, transportation facilities, and all public accommodations, is an outright fraud, and was a deceit from the very day that the phrase was dredged up by a Supreme Court eager to pave the way for "reunion" with the shattered spirit and dignity of the Negro.

This "separate but equal" doctrine is a continuing violation of the "equal protection of the laws" clause of section one of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. This doctrine presupposes that equality can exist in the teeth of a philosophy which condones separa-

GEORGE H. COHEN *is a practicing attorney in Brooklyn, N. Y.*

tion as a device for maintaining and perpetuating a non-existent "racial purity."

SEPARATE NOT EQUAL

One need not repeat the mountains of statistics proving that segregation has resulted in the grossest inequalities. The facts are too well-known. Even Rep. John Rankin has to blush when he speaks of the equality enjoyed by "my Negroes."

How then can legally enforced segregation, the backbone of all discrimination, be eliminated? Of course, one can wait for the "good" Dixie citizens to abolish the statutes through the actions of their duly elected representatives. But when we remember that segregation operates in the polling booth through the medium of the "poll tax" and the "white primary" the prospect of action by the states directly concerned can hardly be considered a practical expedient.

Fortunately there is no need for any legislation, state or federal, to purge the statute books of jim-crow laws. All that is required is one courageous act by the United States Supreme Court. Just one clear cut statement that the Fourteenth Amendment was misinterpreted and misapplied in the celebrated case of *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* and that any statutory separation along supposedly racial lines is a direct violation of "the equal protection of the laws" clause. The Supreme Court can so word its decision as to serve notice on the states that it will not tolerate quibbling, and that any state action effecting separation of groups along "color," "blood," or "religious" lines will be declared null and void.

Though our system of government was designed to isolate the members of the Supreme Court from public pressure, the history of events shows that the Court is well aware of the public pulse and often acts accordingly, especially on "social" issues. When the demand for the abolition of segregation reaches the point where the Court is compelled to take "judicial notice" of it, the Court will not hesitate to utilize available information to support the contention that the "separate and equal" doctrine is unconstitutional.

PUBLIC OPINION

However, it will take time to generate enough public opinion to convince the Court that it is "safe" to proclaim the "revolutionary" statements decreeing the death of legally enforced segregation. Though constitutional lawyers may debate the technical points concerning the constitutionality of federal action in relation to anti-lynching, poll tax, and federal civil rights legislation, the fact remains that many things which are constitutional beyond the shadow of a Blackstonian-doubt still remain undone. They will remain undone until more workers in intergroup relations inform the public as to the feasibility of, and pressing need, for such action.

Congress, for example, could end jim crow in interstate transportation by enacting the proper statutory provisions declaring such segregation an "undue burden on interstate commerce." Despite the much heralded case of *Morgan v. Virginia* (1946), this job still remains to be done, since the Morgan Case was limited to a declaration that the state segre-

gation laws did not apply to "through" carriers. However, there is nothing in the Morgan case which indicates that the private carriers operating in interstate commerce may not apply their private regulations to preserve jim crow. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what has happened in many places in the South today.

Congress has complete jurisdiction over the city of Washington and yet has failed to employ its control of the municipal administration to outlaw jim crow.

PRESIDENT'S ROLE

The President as Commander-in-Chief is in a position to abolish segregation in the armed forces by the simple expedient of issuing a direct order to that effect. He has ample powers to enforce such an order. Furthermore, the President, as initiator of all important federal appointments, and as the dispenser of patronage, has the power to select those men who will carry out an executive policy of full equality for American citizens.

All branches of our government actually are in a position "to do something" about the mistreatment of minority peoples. Besides abolishing our undemocratic statutes, our government must assume responsibility to all its citizens by using the vast compulsory forces at its disposal, both moral and physical, for the enactment and enforcement of genuine civil rights laws. Our citizens must be acquainted with these facts. Our workers in intergroup relations must educate the public in them.

The great danger, however, is that with our present national hysteria the liberal worker in intergroup relations may be terrified into inactivity. In many influential quarters, official and unofficial, advocacy of the unqualified and unlimited equality of men is considered "foreign." By neglecting, if not denying, our heritage of political and social equality for all men, we have abandoned the advocacy of full citizenship rights to the "Communists" and "radicals." This has gone on so long that many of our "leading citizens" think the idea that a Jew should join a country club or a Negro select his own seat in a train is "foreign." This belief reinforces the reluctance of the liberal to join other forces in the continuing battle against segregation.

NEW REVOLUTION

It will require another "revolution" to fulfill the aims and ideals developed by the American people in their initial revolution for political independence, in their fight for the abolition of legal chattel slavery, and in the struggle of the working classes to achieve recognition and status. Whether this revolution occurs by peaceful transition through orderly and legal processes, or by other means, is for the American people to decide. What remains as an unalterable core of truth is that historical forces and evolving concepts demand the erasure of all symbols and practices by which one group of people, as a group, are compelled to assume an inferior position in society.

It would be naive to believe that legal and political action alone can achieve this result. We live in a highly complex society in which be-

(*Continued on page* 607)

■ Why the Browns and the Cardinals have yet to hire Negro baseball players

St. Louis: Is it the Toughest Town for Negro Baseball Players?

By John H. Hicks

ST. LOUIS, MO., as a baseball town, has two major league teams, the St. Louis Cardinals and Browns, neither of which has a Negro player on its regular team.

Yet for more than two years now, Negro players have crashed the field of major league baseball. With the Brooklyn Dodgers hiring Jackie Robinson as the first Negro player in the majors and the subsequent hiring of Negroes on teams in both the American and National Leagues, the trend pointed definitely toward another area of job and recreational opportunity for qualified Negroes.

With his sportsmanship and playing ability, Robinson scored a hit with baseball fans of the nation. He slugged his way into fame and threw the spotlight not only on himself but the race as a whole and caused other teams to turn in the direction of Negro baseball players.

JOHN H. HICKS is on the staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It has generally been felt, largely through the success of Robinson, that the field of big league baseball is open to anyone, regardless of color, if that person can make the grade. However, doubt might arise as to whether St. Louis, the city with "the southern exposure," should be included.

Characterizing St. Louis, George Schermer, Detroit race relations counselor, said, "The citizens of the city live, learn, worship, work and play in two large separate groups." (Schermer came to St. Louis in 1949, at the request of the mayor, to make a study of the incidents leading up to the Fairgrounds Park rioting which resulted after an order had been issued that Negroes were to be admitted to the municipal outdoor swimming pools. The city operates two such pools.)

Negroes in St. Louis comprise about 150,000 or one-sixth of the city's 900,000 population and in East St. Louis, Ill., (separated from St. Louis by the Mississippi River)

they comprise about one-third of its 75,600 people.

People in the St. Louis area are baseball minded largely because of its major league teams — the Browns in the American League and the Cardinals in the National League. Among Negroes there has been a greater interest in baseball since Robinson donned the Dodger uniform. This is perhaps true of most cities in the country.

NEGRO PLAYERS IN MAJOR LEAGUES

The over-all picture of Negroes in organized major league baseball might throw light on the question, "Is St. Louis the toughest town for Negro baseball players?"

There are nine Negroes on four teams. Luke Easter and Larry Doby with the Cleveland Indians in the American League and six others with three National League teams; four are with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Brooklyn players are Robinson, Roy Campanella, Don Newcombe and Dan Bankhead. Hank Thompson and Monte Irvin play with the New York Giants and Sam Jethroe with the Boston Braves.

Other National League teams that do not employ Negro players, besides the Cardinals, are the Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates, Philadelphia Phillies and Cincinnati Reds. There is none on the regular teams of the Detroit Tigers, Washington Senators, New York Yankees, Philadelphia Athletics, Boston Red Sox, Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Browns in the American League.

To the question, "Is St. Louis the toughest town for Negro baseball players to Crash?" Fred M. Saigh, president and majority stockholder of the St. Louis Cardinals, said, "The question is so foolish it doesn't deserve an answer."

"We certainly have no prejudices against Negroes," Saigh, a rather small clean cut man with a forceful voice, stated.

"We constantly look at Negro players all over the United States, and when and if we find one or more who will fit into our organization, they will be given equal chance with all."

Last year Cardinal scouts looked at more than 50 Negro prospects, Saigh related. "We played each one in all positions regardless of who he was.

"Few players of any race or color were found for the industry of big league baseball and few who could fit into our club, which we always want to improve.

"After all the Robinsons and Dobys are quite scarce, and we realize that Negro players hired by any team must be good to equal what the other teams already have."

In 1946, the 44-year-old Saigh, was a relatively obscure lawyer. He joined Robert E. Hannegan in November 1947 to buy the Cardinals from Sam Breadon. Less than three years later he bought out Hannegan and became president and majority stockholder of the baseball club.

SAIGH'S INVESTMENTS

He is executive vice-president of the Locust-Ninth Realty Co., Inc., which operates buildings assessed at more than $4,000,000. Within six months after the Locust-Ninth transaction, he bought for himself, "local associates," and an eastern associate

the 21-story Railway Exchange building. Assessed value of this structure, which houses the Famous-Barr Co. department store, is more than $8,500,000. His other holdings include a parking lot in the area of St. Louis University.

Saigh was born in Springfield, Ill. He was graduated from Bradley Polytechnic in Peoria, Ill., with a degree in law. He also took graduate work at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and spent several years in Chicago. Saigh is a member of the American and Missouri Bar Associations.

"We are running into the same difficulty as other teams; we haven't been able to find a Negro player to fit into our club," Saigh said.

He related an incident at a press conference in one of the large southern cities where the Cardinals have spring training. "I asked, what if a Negro player were hired on the club?"

"Without exception," he said the newspapermen replied, "we would welcome him if he were a good player."

Another point Saigh made concerning future players was that "Since Jackie Robinson made good, Negro athletes have developed a freedom of movement in the baseball world. As a result a better and more able class are preparing themselves."

The picture of Negroes crashing the big leagues in St. Louis is even more encouraging from the standpoint of the American League St. Louis Browns.

During the 1947 season two Negroes, Willard Brown and Henry Thompson, played with the team. (Henry Thompson now plays third base with the New York Giants.) Both racked up averages of less than .250 during the period they were with the Browns.

"It was just a case of having one player too early in his baseball career and the other too late," Charles De Witt, co-owner and treasurer of the Browns, said.

"We are constantly scouting Negro schools for prospective players," he said.

NEGROES ON FARM TEAMS

"There are two Negro youths on our farm teams," DeWitt stated. They are Bob Thompson, 19-year-old first baseman with the team in Redding, Calif., and Harry Wilson, 22-year-old southpaw pitcher, in Gloversville, N. Y. Thompson, six feet and five inches tall, recently graduated from the high school in Belleville, Ill. Wilson is from Rockford, Tenn.

"The players we had in 1947 were released after about a month because they were on a par with the others we had, and we were looking for improvement," DeWitt said.

DeWitt told of an experience of setting up a deal with a young Negro pitcher, whose pitching speed was recorded at 96 miles an hour, to come to the Browns. The youth, who was in the army, declined the offer and re-enlisted, he said.

Is St. Louis the toughest town for Negro baseball players to crash? As far as being employed is concerned, the answer is no. In the competitive business of supplying entertainment in the field of baseball, the difficulty comes in finding good Negro players.

The trend here, although progress seems slow, is a widening of economic opportunities and improved recreational, social, and educational facilities for Negroes.

Many changes for the better have taken place in St. Louis within the past ten years. "There has been a growing understanding on the part of the white people of the needs and desires of the Negro." (From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* series, "Progress or Decay—St. Louis Must Choose," on the problems of the Negro.)

The Catholic schools (elementary and high schools within the St. Louis area) and St. Louis University and its affiliated Catholic women's colleges have been opened to Negroes by Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter. Earlier during the year, the East St. Louis public school system, with 8,000 white students and 5,000 Negro pupils, abolished segregation.

Washington University, a privately endowed college in the city, has opened its graduate school, but not its undergraduate school. There are about 50 to 75 Negro graduate students enrolled.

RACE RELATIONS

Plans for modern housing for Negroes have been announced. There is no discrimination at the municipally owned Kiel Auditorium, where symphony concerts, circuses, and other types of entertainment are held. Negroes are not segregated at the Municipal Opera, an open air summer theater, a couple of the art theaters, Sportsman's Park; at one of the large downtown department store's lunch room and several eating establishments.

There are many organization seeking to better race relations within the city. But St. Louis is far from being a Utopia as the *Post-Dispatch* article of the "Progress or Decay" series state:

Negroes of St. Louis get the short end of several things. The short end of education. The lower rungs of the job ladder. The smaller figures on the pay scale. The meanest housing, the most overcrowding. The poorest, most limited recreational facilities. The worst conditions for health.

The evils of disease, homicide crime and delinquency rates among Negroes are bred by crowded, unhealthy, restrictive conditions under which they must live. To state the problems and deficiençies confronting them here is to make solutions obvious: Better work opportunities, better chance to earn living wages, decent housing, better education, attractive recreations, improved health service, and normal human contacts.

No excuse can or should be made for the city's practice of segregation and discrimination of its Negro citizens and the carry-over of these practices into all realms of life in St. Louis.

When Negro players come to St. Louis with their teams they are generally separated because of discriminatory practices by hotel owners and managers. A spokesman for the local NAACP pointed out that when Brooklyn comes to St. Louis its Negro players are not allowed to stay at the same hotel with the rest of the team. In other cities all members of the team live in the same hotel, he said.

The *St. Louis Argus*, a Negro weekly, revealed that Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Brooklyn catcher, and Don Newcombe, pitch-

(*Continued on page* 607)

Acme

MRS. EDITH SAMPSON, *first Negro to be appointed a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, arrives in New York by plane from Chicago. A lawyer by profession, Mrs. Sampson, an alternate delegate, has been assigned to handle the complaint against the Soviet Union for not repatriating prisoners of war.*

Editorials

NOBEL LAUREATE

WE wholeheartedly rejoice in the selection of Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche (first Negro ever to be awarded a Nobel prize) as the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize Winner. The Peace Prize could not have gone to a more deserving person: this man of intellect, courage, and character.

Dr. Bunche was well prepared by training and experience to assume in 1944 the position of social science analyst on colonial areas in the United States Department of State. And then his position as director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division. He later became an aide to Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator in Palestine. Dr. Bunche was chief of the secretariat accompanying the Palestine Commission. When Count Bernadotte was killed by an assassin's bullet in 1948, Dr. Bunche stepped into the former's shoes. Successful negotiation of the dispute between the Arabs and Jews brought him honors and worldwide tribute.

What prevents other talented American Negroes from rising to positions of statesmanship? The artificial barriers of race. The lack of opportunity to acquire skill and equal lack of opportunity to apply these skills after they have been acquired. It was the United Nations, not the United States, that saw worth in this man and gave him great opportunity, though the State Department did put him on the first rung of the diplomatic ladder. It is a poor reflection on our democracy, despite the educational advantages America gave Dr. Bunche, when a statesman of his stature has to refuse acceptance of President Truman's offer of the position of an assistant secretary of state, the highest government position ever offered an American Negro. Dr. Bunche was quoted at the time he refused this position as saying:

"I served my exile there—now I prefer to live as a free man."

This of Lincoln's capital; the capital of the free world.

The United States wastes Negro diplomatic talent, putting her account with it on the wrong side of the ledger. We hope the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to this able man will help to open wider the doors of opportunity for colored men and women in the American diplomatic service.

ARMY BRASS AND THE 24th REGIMENT

WE wonder if Army brass is not cooking up the same sort of "disappointing" reports on performance of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea at "Battle Mountain" that they cooked up in World War II to discredit the 92nd Division in Italy.

There was a curious AP dispatch in the *New York Herald Tribune*, September 13, from the Masan front to the effect that the Army was checking up on the "combat performance" of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Why? Because, so the dispatch says, the North Korean breakthrough of the 25th Division front on September 1 was made through the 24th Regiment. Some Army brass contends that white troops might have prevented a breakthrough.

Yet Lt. Col. John T. Corley, a New Yorker, commander of the 24th Regiment, is quoted in the same dispatch as saying: "To the fighting 24th U. S. Infantry: In sixty days of continuous combat you have withstood a 'roughness of battle' which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the 1st Infantry Division. You have held ground against superior odds. . . The first United States victory in Korea was your action at Yechon."

Here is high praise of the 24th Regiment from its own commander mixed in the same dispatch with slurs on their bravery and skill as soldiers. This looks to us like a build up to justify continual segregation of Negro troops in Korea. Is it because some of the former officers of the old 92nd Division are now on General MacArthur's staff? Are these slurs to be forerunners of a campaign of slander against Negro fighters such as came out of the last war?

METROPOLITAN EATS CROW

AFTER a seven-year fight to get the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to admit Negro tenants to its Stuyvesant Town housing project on the lower eastside of New York City, the company gave in when there were intimations of pressure from City Hall. Credit also goes to the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, chairmaned by Paul Ross.

Metropolitan, however, showed its vindictiveness by refusing to renew the leases of members of TVCEDST. But the thirty-five ousted tenants are going to fight the eviction in the courts.

Metropolitan asserts that it has not changed its racial policy. But it has. The company has always exercised its right to select tenants of its own choice. No one objected to this policy. But a company has no right when it is receiving public assistance to reject people solely on the basis of color, which is what the Metropolitan was doing. This jim-crow policy was silly from the beginning. There were already many mixed housing developments in New York City in which white and Negro tenants lived without racial tension or conflict. On the basis of this experience Metropolitan should have known that mixed occupancy of Stuyvesant Town would not have endangered the company's investment.

Wide Wo

SARAH PALFREY COOK *chats with Althea Gibson (Right), national Negro women's tennis champion from Sumter, S. C., at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, N. Y., on July* 29. *Miss Cook and Althea played a practice match. Miss Gibson was eliminated by Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., in the second round match of the National Tennis Championships in Forest Hills on August* 30.

Good News

Marie Ross, news editor of the *Iowa Bystander,* received first-place award in the annual writing contest of the National Federation of Press Women (NFPW). Miss Ross' winning entry was a fifteen-minute radio program script entitled, "Wanted—a New Birth of Freedom."

★ ★ ★

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Chicago, largest Negro Congregational church in the country, is the first Negro to be elected chairman of the executive committee of the Congregational Christian Churches.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Arthur L. Johnson of Baltimore is the first colored physician to be accepted for training at the Children's Hospital in Washington, D. C. Dr. Johnson began his duties in January 1950 and is at present assigned to the out-patient clinic division where he examines and treats children as an externe.

★ ★ ★

Three Maryland colored farm women and their home demonstration agent appeared on a Voice of America broadcast in May and described how they had been able to improve their homes as a result of the cooperative-extensive-service program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The farm women were Mrs. Pearl Brogden and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City is the first Negro to be seated as a member of the policy-forming House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. Dr. Murray is at present director of gynecology at Harlem Hospital and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, both of New York City.

★ ★ ★

Josephine A. Holloway of North Nashville, Tenn., began her duties as an instructor in English at the College Michelet, Marseille, France, in September. Miss Holloway is an honor graduate of Fisk and was recommended for her teaching position in France by Middlebury College, Vt., where she received her M. A. degree.

Dr. Ethel L. Nixon of Washington, D. C., has the distinction of being the first Negro doctor ever appointed to the psychiatric staff and service of the Johns Hopkins University and hospital, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Nixon is a graduate of Howard and in private life is Mrs. F. E. Mounsey. She has three daughters.

★ ★ ★

Corp. Leo V. Brinkley of St. Louis, Mo., was winner of the "shooter's patch" contest in the 1950 European Command small arms contest. Corp. Brinkley received the design and a $50 U. S. Savings Bond.

★ ★ ★

Two hundred and ninety-three American universities and colleges are offering, according to a University of Chicago study, 1,580 courses in race relations. The greatest number of semester hours in all the courses offered was in race relations as such.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ruth M. Harris, president of Stowe Teachers College, is the first Negro to serve as a visiting professor at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Harris taught in the graduate school for the summer session.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Hilda G. Straker of New York City is the first Negro woman dermatologist on the Post-Graduate staff, skin and cancer unit, of the New York University-Bellevue Center. Dr. Straker is also the first Negro woman diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology.

★ ★ ★

First American Negro to be a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly is Mrs. Edith S. Sampson of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Sampson has long been active in civic affairs in Chicago, and is a member of the United Nations Association of Chicago as well as chairman of the National Council of Negro Women.

★ ★ ★

Althea Gibson is the first Negro to play in the National Tennis championship in Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Gibson was eliminated by Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., in the second match on August 30.

Ransom

LUCILLE BLACK, *NAACP membership secretary, receives a* $500 *check from Charles Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of Local No.* 22 *of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL, the local's contribution to the NAACP's campaign to implement the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions in the Sweatt, McLaurin, and Henderson cases.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

HIGHER EDUCATION

University of Virginia Admits Negroes: Gregory Hayes Swanson began preparations in September to enter the University of Virginia law school after a special three-judge federal court ordered the university to admit this first Negro student in its history. The court's ruling represents another victory for the NAACP in its barrage of attacks upon segregated higher education throughout the South, as part of a follow-up campaign after the recent historic United States Supreme Court decisions, in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

The court's ruling permanently restrains the university from refusing admission of any student to its law school solely on the basis of race.

Walter White, executive secretary, expressed the Association's gratification at the decision, handed down "in the finest tradition of American law," and pointed out that the ruling is especially significant because it comes at a time when southern educators are convening in Florida "to devise means of circumventing the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions through regional education centers." The decision opening the doors of the University of Virginia to Negro students, Mr. White asserted, is the "kind of case that can be fought and must be won." He emphasized the immediate need for funds for the continuing legal attack on segregated education "before the enemy regroups."

NAACP attorneys are presently engaged in similar suits against the universities of North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. Negro students are presently being admitted for the first time as undergraduates to the University of Delaware after the Court of Chancery in Wilmington ordered their admission in the first NAACP suit after the Supreme Court rulings in June.

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall, and NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter headed the battery of lawyers who represented Swanson. Other attorneys cooperating in the case were Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin of Richmond, and George M. Johnson and James Washington, of the Howard University law school.

Regional Schools: The Association in September warned that it will oppose "by every legal and constitutional means" any effort by southern states to set up segregated regional graduate education centers as a device for evading the United States Supreme Court rulings against segregation in higher education.

News Press

CLARENCE MITCHELL, *newly appointed head of the NAACP Washington bureau, leaving the U. S. Capitol building with executive secretary Walter White after meeting with legislative leaders.*

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wired the Association's ultimatum to Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Regional Council for Education, who was in attendance at the time in the eight-day conference of 200 southern educators convening in Daytona Beach to study regional education plans.

The NAACP does not oppose regional education centers provided they are established and operated on a wholly non-segregated basis, Mr. White said. The Association served notice, however, "that unless such centers are free from all segregation and discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, there is no other alternative . . . but to oppose by every legal and constitutional means any effort to evade mandates of U.S. Supreme Court on this issue."

KOREAN WAR

Association Supports Korean War: In its first meeting since the beginning of hostilities in Korea, the board of directors of the Association voted "support of the efforts of the United States and the United Nations to halt Communist aggression in Korea."

The board resolution, which "condemns unreservedly this breach of the peace by the armed forces of the government of North Korea aided and abetted by the Soviet Union," was passed at the regular monthly meeting on September 14.

"We are acutely aware," the resolution continues, "that victory over disruptive and sinister Communist forces cannot be achieved by guns alone. If America is to win the support of non-Communist Asia and Africa it will have to demonstrate that democracy is a living reality which knows no limitation of race, color or nationality."

Expressing hope for an early victory, the resolution "calls upon this government and the American people to take prompt and effective action to end all forms of racial discrimination and segregation in our military and civilian life." This means, the resolution asserts, "the abolition of separate Army units, the removal of barriers to employment opportunities, the end of segregation in education, the lifting of all barriers to housing, the elimination of all jim crow restrictions in travel, recreation and public accommodations generally, and the outlawing of outmoded patterns of segregation in the Nation's Capital."

ASSOCIATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Association: Twelve new branches, eight youth councils, and two college chapters of the Association have been chartered by the board of directors, upon recommendation of the board committee on branches and youth work.

New branches are St. George, Barnwell county, and Hardeeville, S. C.; Thornton Township, Ill.; Prince Edward and Accomack counties, Va.; Tracy, Barstow, and Fresno, Calif.; Allegan, Mich.; Mansfield, Texas, and Washington Parish, La.

The youth councils newly chartered include Canadian county, Okla.; Tittusville, Ala.; Anderson, S. C.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; N. Riviera Beach, Fla.; "Junior" Youth of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Johnstown, Pa.; Evanston, Ill. A college chapter was chartered at Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa., and one at Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.

Twelve state NAACP conferences have definitely scheduled conventions for this fall and are moving ahead with program plans, according to Gloster B. Current, director of branches.

The West Virginia state conference met in Fairmont, September 23-24; the Ohio state conference in Lima, September 29-October 1; and the Pennsylvania state conference in Erie, September 29-October 1.

Other state meetings are scheduled in Texas, Corpus Christi, October 13-14; South Carolina, Spartanburg, October 14-15; Missouri, Columbia, October 14-15; Louisiana, October 20-21; Virginia, Lynchburg, October 20-22; Alabama, Anniston, October 27-29; Pennsylvania, Erie, October 29-30; New York, Albany, November 4-5; and Indiana, Evansville, December 1-3.

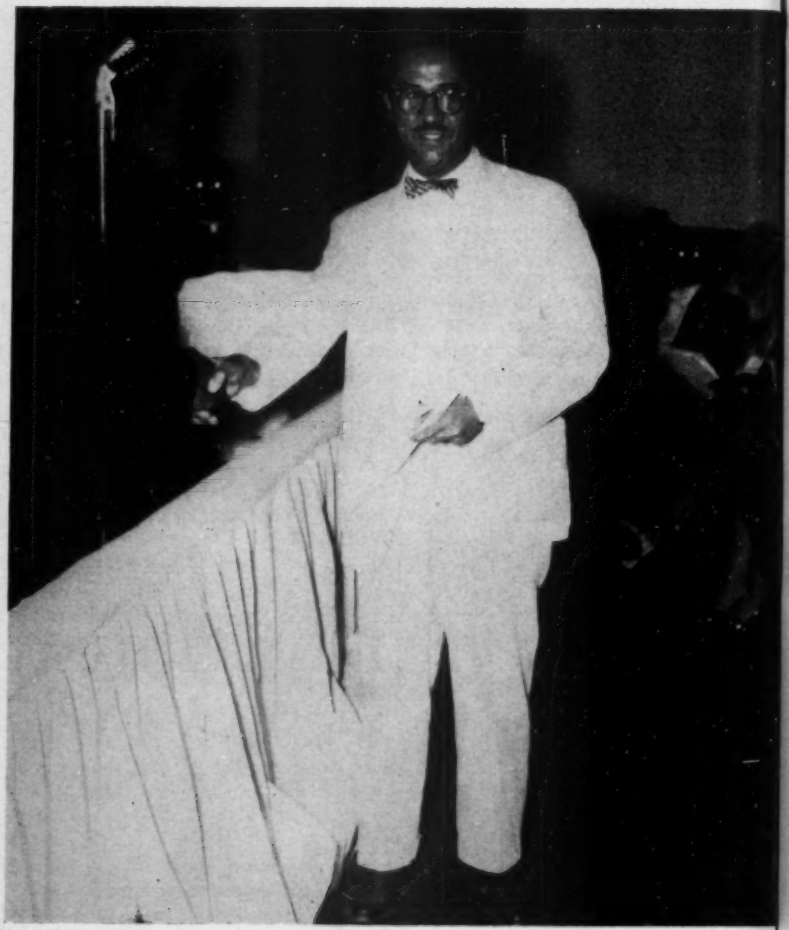
Contributions: Eight contributions totaling $900 were received by the Association during two weeks in September. The United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Chicago, Ill., contributed $150, as did the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Local 91, New York City. Contributions of $100 each were reiceved from R. Peter Strauss and Samuel S. Maynard, New York City.

The Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the NAACP, received gifts of $100 each from Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.; Seagram Distillers Corporation, New York City; and Edwin E. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa. A contribution of $100 from the Albert Lasker Foundation was made through the Committee of 100, a group of distinguished Americans organized for the support of the NAACP legal program.

A bequest of $2,000 to the Association was made before her death by the late Minnie L. Joslyn, Hartford, Conn. Miss Joslyn left a principal sum of $10,000 to an employee, Ella F. Miller, directing that the sum should be invested and the income paid to Miss Miller as long as she lives. Upon Miss Miller's death the trustee is directed to contribute $2,000 of the principal to the NAACP.

The Association also received a check in September for $4,746.39 from the estate of Mrs. LeEtta Adams, Billings, Mont., representing a part of the proceeds of the sale of property under her will. Mrs. Adams had willed that half of the net proceeds of the sale of this property should go to the Association.

Youth Conference: Thirty delegates from thirteen Michigan cities assembled in Detroit September 2-4 for a two-day workshop and organization meeting of the Michigan State Conference of youth councils and college chapters of the NAACP, under the supervision of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP youth secretary.



MADISON JONES, *administrative assistant of the NAACP, accepts a scroll presented to the NAACP in Richmond, Va., on August 1, 1950, by the Christian Education Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The NAACP was honored for distinguished service and "in recognition and appreciation of constant and conspicuous labors in the service of the Christian ideal of brotherhood . . ."*

What the Branches Are Doing

Alabama: During the week of August 14 MOBILE honored one of its sons who has done his bit toward the advancement of the Negro and other minority groups in their struggle for full civil rights. This man was John L. LeFlore, who has for twenty-five years been the executive secretary of the Mobile branch.

Mr. LeFlore was one of the four persons who founded the branch in 1925 at a time when fear of the then powerful Ku Klux Klan kept many people from joining the NAACP in Alabama. Since organization of the branch, Mr. LeFlore has persevered in the fight to secure equal accommodations on railroads and bus lines for Negroes; he has fought to get them jobs in the post office; to get them into defense industry during the War; and he has struggled to get them registered at the polls and to cast their votes. Mr. LeFlore also investigated the quadruple Monroe, Ga., lynching in 1946 as a newspaper correspondent and an NAACP worker.

Citizens of Mobile tendered Mr. LeFlore a testimonial dinner on August 17 held at the St. Louis St. Baptist Church.

Connecticut: As a part of a concerted effort toward effecting better intergroup relationships in elemnetary and secondary schools in the Hartford area, a committee of the HARTFORD branch has prepared a report on the intercultural practices in local schools for the Governor's Fact Finding Commission on Education.

MRS. VIOLA WILLIAMS, *Parsons, Kan., crowned "Miss Kansas NAACP" at the Kansas state conference, July 23-25, after receiving 27,776 votes. Melton Stevens, president of the Kansas state conference, is at Mrs. Williams' right.*

The committee's report to the Governor's Commission, according to branch president Mrs. Minnie P. Wheatle, included the following seven specific recommendations:

That, in the daily teaching and supervising of all courses and activities, teachers be directed and encouraged to include the study of the contributions made by all groups of people to the planning and building of the American democratic ideal.

That closer contact between parent and teacher be established.

That at least one course in human relations be required in the training of all persons preparing for the teaching profession.

That in-service teachers who have not had courses in human relations be encouraged to take them.

That a conscious effort be made to direct all classroom work and all school activities so that each child shares the common group life on equal terms with others.

That an intercultural education steering committee be established composed of parents, specially trained teachers, and administrators to formulate objectives for an intensified test program in intercultural education and guided activities in order to achieve these objectives.

That there be a continuous review and enrichment of curricular offerings in every subject field so that youth may acquire a thorough understanding of the many racial, religious, and socio-economic groups of which America is composed.

These recommendations were made on the basis of branch findings. The committee reports that, while the board of education supports and encourages the adoption of the principles of inter-group relations, there is no mandatory program and there is a sharp variation of emphasis in different schools, with different principals.

Virginia: Everett P. Raney's charge that he has been discriminated against by the Carolina Coach Company was heard before the State Corporation Commission on July 11. The case is the first of its kind to come before the Commission, sitting as a court of record.

Raney, a 23-year-old sophomore at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, has been commuting between his home in Suffolk and the college for the past three years. On April 11, he charges, he boarded the 7 A.M. bus in Suffolk and took the only available seat —an aisle seat two rows behind the driver. When the driver told him that he was sitting in a white section and would have to get up and stand in the rear, Raney refused to move until he was provided with another seat. The driver was unable to give him one. Raney also refused to move on the request of two policemen whom the driver had summoned.

Finally the driver ordered the passengers to unload, drove around a couple of blocks, and reloaded. This time he refused to allow Raney to enter. One of the policemen, Raney says, shoved him twice as he stood in the bus doorway trying to enter. The other, in response to Raney's question, said he would not be allowed to ride that bus. Raney took a later bus, he testified, and reached Norfolk an hour late.

NAACP attorney, Martin A. Martin, counsel for Raney, contended on the first count, that the bus company had discriminated against Raney in denying him the last available seat. He asked the SCC, which controls intra-state travel in Virginia, to "restrain and enjoin" the Carolina Coach Company, operators of Trailways buses from practising such discrimination. Since both sides agree upon the basic facts in the case, Martin argued, the SCC is in a position to decide on the law involved.

State Senator John J. Wicker, Jr., attorney for the company contended that Martin's request, if granted, would really enjoin the coach company from complying with the laws of Virginia.

In the second count of his charge Raney alleged that a week later, on April 18, the same driver denied him transportation again. Wicker brought out that Raney has had trouble on three other occasions with seats on the buses, and claimed the student was a "deliberate trouble maker."

To this charge, Martin replied that "even a man who is the worst trouble

maker in the world has rights as a passenger and it is not for the company to decide he has not." Several witnesses, who had been on the bus on April 11 appeared in Raney's behalf.

Called to the stand by the company, Alton B. Stokes, the bus driver, denied that he had ever said that Raney could not ride his bus and claimed that all he had done was to explain the rules of the company and the laws of Virginia, which require separation of colored and white passengers. Under cross-examination by Martin, Stokes admitted that he did not know who was a white person and who was a colored person under the laws of Virginia. He had only his own idea to go by, he said, in claiming that the woman beside whom Raney had sat on the 11th was a white woman.

He also admitted that though the company rules gave him the right to seat passengers and to refuse them seats, there was nothing in the rules that made it compulsory for him to order a colored person out of the last available seat and make him stand. Stokes said, however, that on other occasions, where a white person had been sitting in the Negro section, he had ordered him to stand in the front of the bus. The matter of whether or not one could tell if a person were colored simply by looking at him turned out to be one of the minor but certainly one of the most amusing issues in the trial.

Raney, under Wicker's examination, claimed that he did not know whether the woman he sat beside was white or colored.

Later when Daughtry and Vaughan, the two policemen, were testifying, both claimed that they could tell a white person on sight. Attorney Martin then directed their attention to a man sitting among the spectators and asked them whether he was white or Negro. Both said he was a Negro. The man later revealed himself on the stand as Marvin Caplan, a white member of the NAACP, who had been taking notes on the case for the Virginia State Conference.

The Commission decided to postpone further hearings on the case until the fall, when the attorneys will submit written briefs.

Bringing the action before the SCC will make it possible to appeal directly to the Virginia Supreme Court instead of having to take several steps to reach the highest court, the customary procedure when action is taken through the regular courts. Martin said he intended to make this a test case and carry the appeal if the Commission rules against Raney.

This action was sponsored by the Suffolk branch and the Virginia State Conference-NAACP, and represents another step toward the outlaw of the vicious jim-crow pattern in transportation.

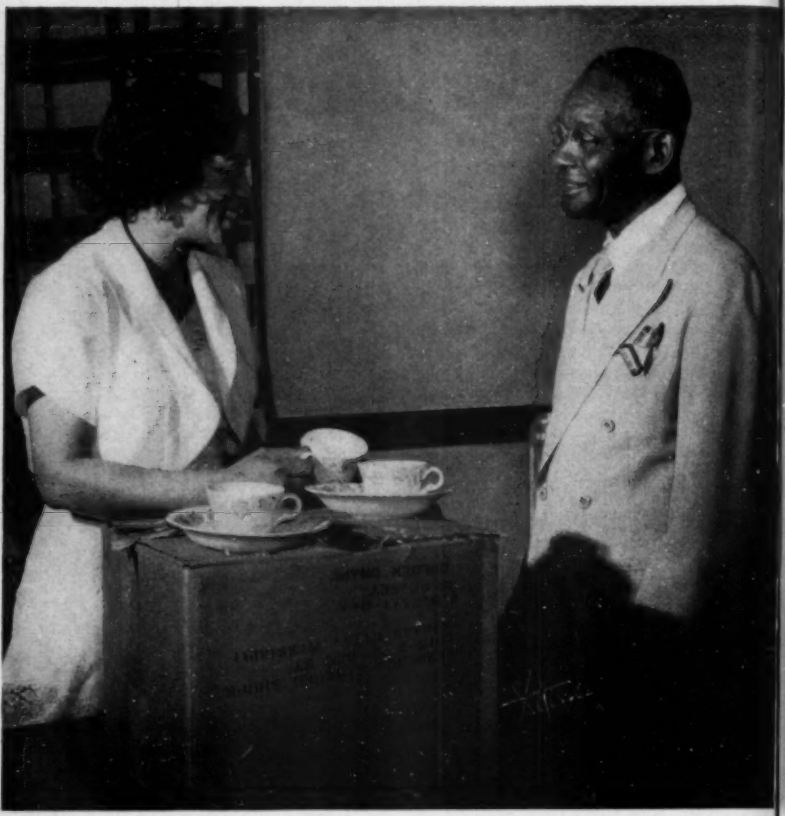
SOUTHWEST REGION

Fund Drive For $5000: In its 7th annual conference July 12-13 at Hot Springs the Arkansas State NAACP went on record to prosecute this fall a $5000 fund effort designed to finance an all-out drive to capitalize on the Supreme Court decisions of last month in the Henderson, Sweatt, and McLaurin cases.

Chairman of the fund drive is Rev. J. R. Lowery, president of the Pine Bluff Branch.

Negro Citizens Welfare: In a sharp letter to Governor Allan Shivers of Texas, Donald Jones, NAACP regional secretary, bluntly questioned the concern of the governor for the welfare of the Negroes of his state.

The issue grew out of two statements made the same day, July 14, by Governor Shivers. In one of these he announced that he was sending Texas Rangers into Port Arthur to quell minor disturbances occasioned by a strike at the Texas Company oil plant,



DAVID PHELPS, *top campaign worker of the Kansas City, Mo., branch receives first prize of a seventy-five piece dinner set for bringing in the largest number of members reported by a single worker. The prize is handed Mr. Phelps by Gonzale Gray, co-chairman of the* 1950 *membership campaign. Mr. Phelps reported* 115 *members and* $274.60. *"Dave," as Phelps is popularly known locally, has been leading NAACP membership solicitor for more than six years.*

and in the other he stated that he was not directing the Rangers to take a hand in Dallas, scene of six dynamite bombings of Negro homes since January and from whence has come many recent appeals to the governor's office for help.

After quoting the newspaper articles which had quoted Gov. Shivers, Mr. Jones stated:

"It is impossible to read these two news items, Governor, without becoming victim to the feeling that the welfare of the 1,000,000 Negroes of the state is of far less concern to you than the safety of Texas Company property, or the peace of mind of a number of white Port Arthur persons at whose homes a few rocks were thrown when they attempted to work in the strike bound plant. In the case of Port Arthur, you acted promptly and positively. In the case of Dallas, where six homes had been bombed with dynamite since the first of the year, where great private property damage had been done and the lives of residents placed in peril, you express unconcern."

Sweatt Victory Fund: With the announced dual purpose of "making jim crow a renegade in the South and seeing to it that Heman Marion Sweatt gets a well-deserved legal education," a Texas state-wide fund raising effort for $50,000 during the next two-year period has been formally launched. This announcement came from Dr. E. E. Ward of Dallas, prominent physician and civic and business figure, who will serve as director-general of the fund raising drive along with six co-directors chosen from various parts of the state. Hobart Taylor, Houston businessman, is executive assistant to Dr. Ward.

The fund, under auspices of the Texas State NAACP, will be known as the "Sweatt Victory Fund," in honor of Mr. Sweatt who entered the University of Texas law school in September as the climax to his four-year fight which culminated June 5 when the U. S. Supreme Court ordered the university to admit him.

"Sweatt stuck by the Negroes of Texas, and now the Negroes of Texas must stick by Sweatt," said Dr. Ward. "He is a working man, married and with family responsibilities. In order for him to withstand the pressures of three and a half years of study in the University of Texas law school, it will be necessary for him to quit his job and devote himself full-time to his studies. Therefore, we are earmarking $11,000 of the fund, which represents Sweatt's three-and-one half-year income, to go to Heman Marion Sweatt. The other $39,000 we are raising will be spent in further follow-up efforts to outlaw segregation in our state and the South. We intend to make old jim crow a renegade in the South."

The six co-directors of the drive with Dr. Ward and Mr. Taylor are as follows: North Texas, John J. Jones, Texarkana; East Texas, Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, Marshall; Central Texas, Bishop Joseph Gomez, Waco; West Texas, Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth; Southeast Texas. Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio; and Southeast Texas, Dr. John W. Davis, Houston.

Specifically, the fund is to cover four objectives: finance Sweatt's education; break down remaining barriers on the collegiate and graduate levels of education; attack segregation on the secondary level of education; and break down segregated travel within the state. None of the fund, Dr. Ward emphasized, would be used for anything other than the four stated purposes.

All contributions to the fund, Dr. Ward said, will be exempt from income tax. This is made possible by setting up the Texas Committee of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., a body chartered as a non-profit organization carrying income tax exemption privileges.

Membership Drive Shifted: A major change in the organizational operations of the NAACP in the southwest region went into ffect in September when the Association made its first moves in shifting the official period of membership campaigning from spring to fall.

Traditionally the membership campaign period in the region and throughout the country has been spring, and the changeover to the fall months of September, October, and November is the first such attempt.

"This move has been made," explains regional secretary Donald Jones "principally in response to comments from our branch leaders everywhere in the region. Repeatedly, in my contacts with them, they have pointed out that the southwest is largely a farming section, and that therefore it is the fall, the farmer's 'payday,' when most persons have the means to take out membership. We do not expect our first campaigns this fall to be sensational in any sense, because most of our branches have already held spring drives. But we do expect appreciable membership increases over last year, and look forward to the future with optimism."

New Life Member: Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and chief officer also of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations, has paid in $250 on an NAACP Life Membership of $500. His check was tendered at an Independence Day dinner at the Moorland branch YMCA in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Heman Marion Sweatt.

Dr. Rhoads, recognized as one of the truly great leaders of the southwest, has long been an ardent supporter of the NAACP and devotes himself unsparingly to militant action on behalf of his people.

Gatlin Case: On June 3, 1950 Rev. J. H. Gatlin, a Negro minister of Little Rock, Arkansas presented to the secretary of the Pulaski county (Arkansas) Democratic party, his official pledge of loyalty, accompanied by the necessary filing fee for the purpose of becoming a candidate for the office of alderman in the city of Little Rock at the democratic primary held on July 25, 1950. The proffered pledge and filing fee were refused upon the grounds that the petitioner was not a member of the Democratic party in Arkansas.

Rev. Gatlin invoked the assistance of the Little Rock branch to help him prosecute his cause in the federal court. Attorney J. R. Booker, of Little Rock, was employed as attorney for Rev. Gatlin. Mr. Booker was assisted in the matter by the regional special counsel of the southwest region. On June 16 a petition, with a show cause order attached, was filed in the federal court for the eastern division of Arkansas at Little Rock. Judge Thomas C. Trimble signed the order directing the respondents to appear on July 3 and show cause, if any, why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing them to put the name of the petitioner on the ballot as required by law.

The court dismissed the Democratic party's motion to dismiss and granted petitioner's prayer for a writ of mandamus in the following language:

> That the respondents . . . are hereby commanded and required to accept the party pledge, oath and filing fee heretofore tendered by the plaintiff J. H. Gatlin and to place his name upon the ballot as a candidate for nominee of the Democratic party primary to be held on July 25, 1950, for the office of alderman from the second ward of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, and to do all things proper and necessary in that regard to be done, and to do nothing contrary thereto, to the end that J. H. Gatlin shall be by said ballot presented to the electors of the said second ward as a candidate for nominee of the Democratic party.

There appears to be no record of any similar case in federal courts.

"ALL RACES—WE ARE AMERICA—ALL COLORS" *reads the sign on this float of the Redding, Calif., branch entered in the parade held on June 17 celebrating the opening of the Shasta Dam. Credit for the float goes to Glen Jefferees, Vernon Lowe, and Mrs. Isaac Lowe, branch secretary. These individuals solicited the funds that made it possible for the branch to enter a float in the parade. The Redding branch is one of the youngest in Region I.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That St. Louis du Sénégal, French West Africa, has a Negro governor in the person of Louis Wiltord?

College and School News

BERNARD S. PROCTOR
Ph.D., Ohio State

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS announces the award of seven supplementary scholarships under its special program for the seven-college conference of eastern women's colleges. Winners of these awards, which are intended to supplement grants to the recipients made by the seven women's colleges are as follows: Dorothy Dean, White Plains, N. Y., and Lois Dickson, Portland, Me., both to attend Radcliffe; Winona Nicholas, Orange, N. J., to Smith; Velia Torres, New York City, and Elinor Smith, Boston, Mass., to attend Vassar; Constance Holcomb, Goshen, N. Y., and Patricia Rice, Boston, to attend Barnard. Each of these girls was awarded supplementary grants of $300 to $400 in addition to their initial scholarship, which ranged from $400 to $800.

■

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Grants range from $1,000 to $3,000, depending on the nature of the proposed project, and candidates are expected to be mature enough to have given positive evidence of exceptional promise in order to receive them. The general age limit is 22-35, but candidates under 35 will be given preference. Applications must be filed not later than November 30, 1950.

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or The Registrar

The July issue of the journal of the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has been designated the Drew Memorial Number. It features a full account of the life and works of the late Dr. Charles Drew, professor of surgery at Howard, who met his death in an automobile accident. The main article on Dr. Drew is by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard.

■

THE AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION of the United States was one of the four organizations of teachers admitted to the roster of national members of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession at its fourth annual assembly held in Ottawa, Canada, in July, ATA president Dr. George W. Gore, Florida A. & M., and ATA secretary Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State, were in attendance and officially seated. The World Organization of the Teaching Profession is composed of twenty-seven national teacher-organizations with a membership of over one million teachers.

■

Current challenges of the teaching profession was the theme of the 47th annual convention of the American Teachers Association held at ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE August 13-15. Among the speakers were Corma Mowrey, new president of the National Education Association; Dean John W. Parker, of Fayetteville State Teachers College; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; and Attorney A. T. Walden, of Atlanta.

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Cordner Nelson, of *Track and Field News*, includes MORGAN STATE COLLEGE coach E. P. Hurt (with two NCAA titles and 52 points in AAU) as most successful coach of the year.

■

Sadie Knight, blind soprano, made her first major appearance with a symphony orchestra on July 25 when she sang at the All-Gershwin, concert conducted by Franco Autori, of the CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION. She sang excerpts from "Porgy and Bess."

■

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was the keynote speaker at the public meeting of the twenty-first national convention of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority held at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA on August 15. Admiral Nimitz discussed and answered questions on the United Nations and the Korean war.

■

The August 14 issue of NEWSWEEK reports results of a survey by Dr. John E. Phay, head of the Bureau of Educational Research, on Negro educational facilities in Sunflower, Miss., with recommendations on a program for progress.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY enrolled two third-generation Fiskites in its freshman class in September in the persons of Yolande DuBois Williams, of Baltimore, Md., and Joane Johnson, of Flint, Mich. Yolande DuBois Williams is the granddaughter of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, class of 1888, and daughter of Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams, class of 1924. Joane Johnson is the granddaughter of the late Dr. William N. DeBerry, class

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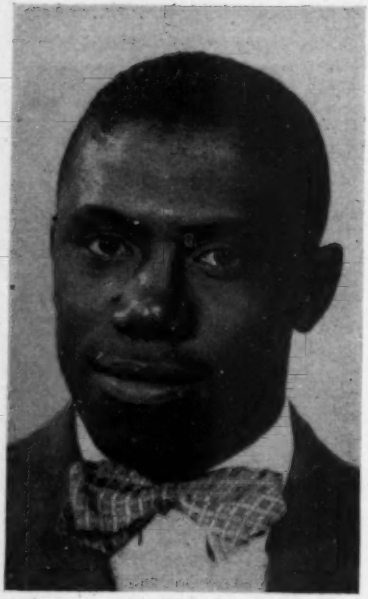

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RICHARD HUSTON, *precedent-breaker. Mr. Huston, former backfield star at Toledo university, has returned to his alma mater as an assistant football coach.*

of 1896, and Mrs. Amanda McKissack DeBerry, class of 1897 (Normal), and daughter of Mrs. Ann DeBerry Johnson, a former student. The two students are recipients of scholarships from the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

■

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE has recently received two research grants. From the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, Inc., the institute received $10,000 for a specific project in cancer research which will be conducted at Tuskegee un-

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der the supervision of Dr. James H. Henderson, a member of the Carver Research Foundation staff. The other grant of $60,000 comes from the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government for research in rural housing. Tuskegee has a two-year agreement with HHFA to continue and expand the institute plan of training individual farm families in the building of low cash-cost dwelling units.

■

Benjamin Yau Owusu, an August graduate of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.), has been selected as one of fifteen recipients of a full scholarship to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences for the year 1950-51. Subject to renewal, the scholarship is awarded annually to qualified graduates of recognized colleges who exhibit promise. Mr. Owusu is a native of the Gold Coast, West Africa.

Mrs. Lucille Washington Spicer of Columbia, Mo., was the only recipient of a master of arts degree at the 84th anniversary summer session commencement convocation on August 3. Sixty-five other graduates received bachelor and professional degrees. The convocation address was delivered by the Rev. Milton Thompson, pastor of the Berea Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Mo.

■

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY was host July 18-20 to the Methodist Federation for Social Action. Many of the outstanding religious leaders of the country were speakers for the occasion. Annual Tawawa School of Religion and the Third District Laymen's convention con-

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vened at Wilberforce August 7-12, with panel discussions, oratorical contests, worship, and fellowship. Bishop R. C. Ransom was the featured vesper speaker.

Dr. Charles L. Hill delivered the commencement address to the twelve summer school graduates on August 3. Dr. Gilbert H. Jones is new vice-president of Wilberforce in charge of student recruitment. He is also chairman of the department of philosophy. Benjamin Yaw Adei Andoh of Nigeria, West Africa, was awarded a scholarship to the Harvard University Summer School for the session which began July 5. Mr. Andoh was recipient of one of the forty-one scholarships awarded by the Harvard summer school.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host in July to the first state-school lunch conference sponsored by the State Department of Education. Theme of the conference was school lunch personnel in the Virginia school lunch program. This was the first conference of its kind ever held in the state.

Virginia State was also host in July to the third region (comprising the states of North and South Carolina, and Virginia) conference of the American Teachers Association. Major address of the meeting was given by Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

About 200 delegates and leaders representing more than 300,000 4-H Clubbers in seventeen southern states and the Virgin Islands attended the third regional 4-H camp August 8-14 in Petersburg. The

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camp, under the direction of T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was welcomed to Virginia State by President Robert P. Daniel. Principal address during the seven-day meeting was delivered by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. & N. College at Normal, Ala.

■

ST. PAUL'S POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE was host July 31-August 4 to the 1950 conference on school and college problems sponsored by the Virginia Advisory Committee on Schools and Colleges. Among problems studied by the conference were improvement of reading in schools and colleges, responsibility of schools and colleges for standards of conduct, and the type of education needed by all citizens.

■

First building in HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S new $17,000,000 building program will be ready for occupancy before the end of the 1950-51 school year, according to Julian A. Cook, architectural coordinator of the building program. Mr. Cook has reference to Wheatley and Baldwin halls, two new women's dormitories which are being constructed at a cost of $1,790,000. These new dormitories will complete a quadrangle with Frazier, Crandall, and Truth Halls, principal existing dormitories, to be known as Harriet Tubman Court.

Honors have come to a Howard professor and two Howard students. Dr. Leon Shereshefsky, professor and head of the department of chemistry, has received a grant-in-aid from the U. S. State Department to serve as visiting professor of physi-

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cal chemistry at the Hebrew Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel, for the scholastic year 1950-51. Nathaniel Tyler, a graduate student majoring in French, has been awarded a teaching fellowship by the French government for the school year 1950-51 and will be assigned to the boys college at Castelsarrazine, France. Bernice Strickland was selected last summer competitively from applicants all over the country to be one of thirty college and university students to receive research training at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine. Miss Strickland was chosen for her outstanding scientific work this year as a Howard medical student. The Jackson Memorial Laboratory is the national center for the study of heredity in animals as it is applied to cancer and other fatal diseases.

■

Closing exercises of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer school were held in Sale Hall Chapel on the Morehouse campus in August, with President Rufus E. Clement awarding the 99 graduate and professional degrees. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college, was convocation speaker.

Among important summer school activities were the two-day exhibit sponsored by the department of physics, the 1950 arts and craft exhibit held on August 6, concert of the 40-voice summer school chorus, and a presentation of "Macbeth" by the summer school theatre.

Dr. Virginia L. Jones, director of the Atlanta school of library service, Marian L. James, a member of the faculty of the library school, and

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Mrs. Ethel Hawkins, head of the circulation department of the Trevor Arnett library attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Cleveland, Ohio July 15-23. Dr. Jones represented the nominating committee of the southeastern states of the ALA for 1950-51. Two members of the library school faculty, Mrs. Annette Hoage and Mrs. Gaynelle Barksdale, attended the University of Chicago Graduate Library Institute on July 24.

■

Commencement address at the SHAW UNIVERSITY summer school was delivered on August 17 by Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the North Carolina college law school. There were 69 candidates for degrees.

Shaw summer school honor rolls listed 117 students for the first summer session, and 126 for the second.

James A. Broady, Shaw art instructor, studied on a scholarship at the Skowhegan school of painting and sculpture, Showhegan, Maine, during the nine-week summer term. Mr. Broady is secretary of the college art service.

■

Summer session of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE closed on August 2, with the Deep River Singers as the featured part of the program. Twelfth institute on professional and public relations was held at the college on

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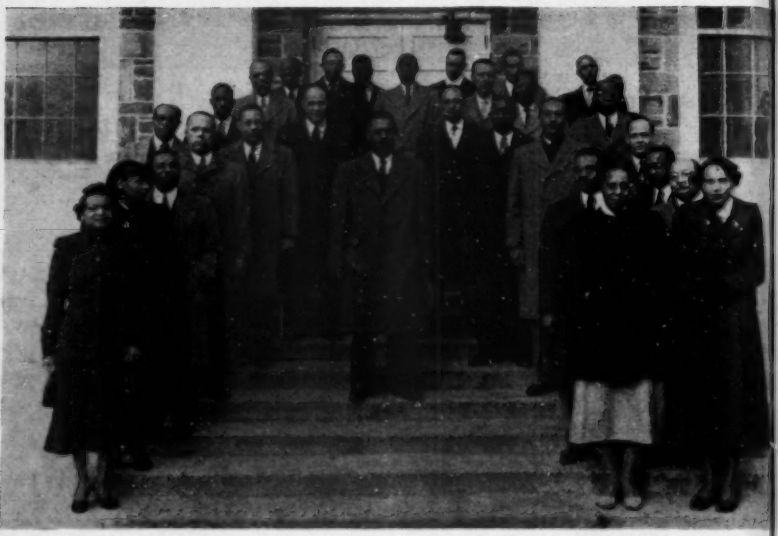

PICTURED HERE *are thirty of the thirty-one Morgan college faculty members with the doctors degree (Ph. D. or Ed. D.) for the academic year* 1949-1950.

August 10 under supervision of Dr. Grace Woodson of the WVSC department of education.

President John W. Davis has been advised by Lt. General L. T. Gerow, of the U. S. Army, that the officers in charge of the annual formal inspection of the ROTC unit at WVSC were well pleased with the efficient program of the college military program and had given a rating of satisfactory.

■

Mary Cannon McLean of the Springfield, Mass., public schools, recently received the Ed. D. degree from COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Dr. McLean received her B. S. degree from State Teachers College, Jersey City, N. J., where she was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, society for honor students in education. She did graduate work at Springfield College and later at Columbia, where she received her M. A. in December, 1947, and was elected to the education honor society Pi Lambda Theta.

Before going to Massachusetts, Dr. McLean taught in the public schools of New Jersey and at Virginia State College. She also served as director of social centers for migratory workers for the Home Mission Council of North America.

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LEGAL ACTION

(*Continued from page* 572)

havior and motivation result from the interaction and interrelation of a multitude of forces and factors. The law and political action, which create and modify each other, are but two factors, each of which in turn influences and is influenced by economic, sociological, psychological, and biological forces.

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ST. LOUIS BASEBALL

(*Continued from page* 576)

er, have taken rooms at an all-colored hotel. At times some of them have stayed in private homes, the newspaper disclosed.

"Negro players with major league teams have expressed their annoyance and disgust with St. Louis' jim crow, which imposes an additional handicap on them by separating the team and creating a bad atmosphere," the *Argus* story stated.

Besides the Brooklyn players the other major league players are also jim crowed by St. Louis hotels. The sickening part of the thing is that Sam Jethroe and Luke Easter, both from the St. Louis area, are treated like human beings in every city except their own, the NAACP spokesman declared.

Because of St. Louis' discriminatory practices, it perhaps may be one of the toughest towns for Negro players to crash from a psychological point of view.

However, if competent Negroes were hired by the teams in St. Louis they would be accepted or rejected according to their ability to produce. This has been demonstrated by the fans' acceptance of Newcombe, Doby, and the other Negro players. All that could be asked is that they be given a chance.

The general opinion of Negro youth was never to regard baseball as the only occupation, before Robinson was hired by the Dodgers, because of the limited opportunities. The inclusion of Negroes in major league baseball has cast a new light on the approach, outlook, and preparation of the Negro boy aspiring to a baseball career.

Even in the "borderline" city of St. Louis, if he has the making of a big league player, his chances of playing with the major league teams, the Cardinal and Browns, are as good as those with any other team in either the National or American League.

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The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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